

VOL. XXI.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1892.

REPUBLICANS.

The Question of Baine's Candidacy Still Under Discussion.

SOME WAS-INGTON C-A-T.

Senator Quay Thinks that the Great Republican Statesman will Consent to be a Candidate—General Clarkson's Views.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Political gossip today, probably on account of the presence of Chairman Clarkson in the city and his conversation with fellow members regarding matters connected with the convention, turns chiefly upon the organization of the convention at Minneapolis. A report is current that Gen. Horace Porter, the well-known club man and orator of New York city, will be the temporary chairman, although, of course, this cannot be officially confirmed, inasmuch as the announcement will not be made before the meeting of the executive committee at Minneapolis next week. For permanent chairman several names are mentioned, prominent among them being those of Senator Culver of Indiana, ex-Senator Spooner of Wisconsin and Representative Burrows of Michigan. Senator Sawyer, Mr. Spooner's old colleague, is interesting himself in the latter's interest and working with him, and he expresses great confidence that he will be successful.

Messrs. Clarkson and New will leave Washington on their way to Minneapolis Friday, stopping over en route at Indianapolis and Chicago. Mr. New expects to reach Minneapolis on Monday.

There is a good deal of comment about the dinner to be given to-night to Mr. Clarkson by Senator Allison.

The Kentucky convention and Mr. Waterson's speech last night have served to arouse renewed interest in the Democratic contest. A friend of Mr. Waterson said yesterday: "The anti-Cleveland and the anti-Eli men have quit fighting."

"What do you mean?" was asked.

"That those Democrats who feel it is unwise, impolitic and dangerous to nominate either Cleveland or Eli, have made their last appeal on the subject. They say now to the friends of Cleveland, 'If you want to nominate Mr. Cleveland, and are willing to assume all responsibility involved in his candidacy, go ahead. We have said all that we have to say about the matter. The responsibility rests entirely with you.'"

Continuing, the gentleman said: "The Democrats are of the opinion that Secretary Baine will be the Republican nominee."

"Is that the reason that the fight against Cleveland has dropped?"

"I guess that is it," he said. "If Baine is the nominee of the Republicans, Cleveland is his inevitable opponent. To select any other would be to admit that there is nothing in the man nor the issue which represents."

The statement sent out from New York to the effect that Secretary Baine would not return to Washington until after the Minneapolis convention had been made, but would visit Maine in the meantime, was a matter of surprise when made known to his household. When he left Washington it was with the expected purpose of returning on Thursday and since his departure nothing to the contrary has been received from him. It is said so that the president has no knowledge of any intention on the part of the secretary of state to remain away from Washington for any such length of time.

The Star this afternoon says: General Clarkson took breakfast this morning with Secretary Baine and the political situation was discussed. One remark, said to have been made by General Clarkson, has a significant bearing. It is understood that Mr. Baine expressed surprise at the action of certain politicians who have heretofore been unfriendly to Mr. Baine in trying to force Mr. Baine into accepting the nomination.

Mr. Baine is said to have remarked with emphasis that Mr. Baine, since writing the letter of declination to General Clarkson, had repeatedly told him (Mr. Baine) and also to the president that he did not want the nomination and would not accept it if it were offered to him. It is known to the politicians that Mr. Baine could not understand the course of the politicians in insisting.

To this Clarkson is said to have replied that he had not heard from Mr. Baine upon the subject since receiving the letter of declination, but that he had reasons of his own for entertaining the belief that Mr. Baine would not refuse the nomination, provided he received it by such an overwhelming majority as to indicate that the Republican party believed his nomination to be necessary to carry the election.

The United Press is authorized by General Clarkson, chairman of the Republican national committee, to say that a meeting of the committee will be held at the West hotel, Minneapolis, Saturday, June 1, at 11 a. m.

Baine or Harrison.

New York, May 26.—The rumored conference which was given out to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by the advocates of Baine's nomination has been abandoned so far as a formal conference is concerned. A suspicious quietness prevailed among the political leaders to-night and any appearance of a large gathering was suspiciously avoided.

It is nevertheless understood that the plan by which it is hoped to ensure the nomination of the man from Maine has already been decided upon. No effort will be made to force Mr. Baine's nomination on the first ballot. It has been considered inadvisable to do that. Mr. Baine will decline to permit his name to be used. The plan is as follows: A situation will be created. Work has been sent to the faithful and only the most pronounced supporters of Mr. Baine among the Minneapolis delegation will cast for their favorite on the first ballot. The

balance of uninstructed vote will be thrown to the favorite, and thus securing for Baine a majority which is definitely secured. A nomination is impossible. When such a hope of nominating Harrison or setting on any other candidate is abandoned, Baine will be called upon as the only person to break the deadlock and he will be nominated with a whirl. This is the programme, as mapped out, and it will be followed out to the letter if the plans of the Baine enthusiasts do not miscarry.

Chairman J. S. Clarkson did not arrive to-night from Washington. He is expected tomorrow. Senator Hisecox left to-day for Syracuse and Senator Clark took a night at the theater. The regular interview of Governor Ames with Secretary Baine, of which much has been made, turns out to have a very slight basis for anything authentic. The only conversation between the secretary and the ex-governor was in the hotel room when they breakfasted together. Mrs. Baine was present and only a commonplace conversation was held. Mr. Baine called this forenoon at the Damrosch residence, where he left Mrs. Baine. He returned to the hotel at 6 o'clock. At 1:30 he paid a visit to his office. Then he drove into the park and at 4:15 went to get Mrs. Baine. He spent the evening at the hotel, receiving but few callers.

The sentiment at the hotel to-night was that the secretary would be nominated and furthermore that he would accept. The administration folks believe that President Harrison will eventually be the winner. It is not now probable that General Clarkson, Senator Bassett, Chauncey T. Wiley, Sam J. Tilden, of Connecticut, and other eastern members of the national committee will hold the expected conference over the situation. Most of these gentlemen have been through the country and have had frequent talks with prominent Republicans in Washington. It was expected that these would be followed by a grand confab in New York, before Mr. Baine leaves town, but the programme has been changed. Many of the veteran members of the committee could not find it convenient to come to New York at this time. It has been decided, therefore, to have the conference of those seeking a candidate other than the president at the West house at Minneapolis on June 8, two days before the convention.

Baine is Perfectly Well.

New York, May 26.—A special to the Press from Washington says: Dr. Pepper of Philadelphia on one day last week made a thorough examination of Secretary Baine. He examined his lungs, tested his heart, tested his muscles, and tested all his other vital organs. After the examination was finished Dr. Pepper said to Secretary Baine: "Mr. Secretary, you are a perfectly sound man; there is not a symptom of organic disease about you. The only possible defect that I can discover lies not in either your vascular or your muscular system. Your nervous system is a little strained and that can be remedied speedily. You want to look after your eyes and take plenty of exercise. With these precautions, you are fit for anything."

The Press says this was one and perhaps the most striking of many stories narrated Wednesday night at the dinner given by Senator Allison to the following gentlemen: Chairman Clarkson, Vice-President Morton, Senators Zale, Allen, Davis, McKim and Conces of Nevada, and Representatives Burrows and Henderson of Iowa.

An Interview with Quay.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 25.—Senator Quay arrived in Pittsburg this morning en route to his home in Beaver. In a brief interview with a local reporter the senator said that he had recently seen Secretary Baine and that he certainly was in as good health as any man he had ever seen him.

"How does Chairman Clarkson stand?"

"He is for Baine, of course."

"What is the truth about the presidential sentiment in Washington?"

"It is very strong for James G. Baine."

"Is that the nature and the sentiment all over the country?"

"Do you think he will be nominated at Minneapolis?"

"I do not think there will be any trouble about nominating him. It will not be by attempting the convention, but by force of the general sentiment."

Further than this Senator Quay declined to state his personal preference.

What Harrison Says.

New York, May 26.—The World prints a Washington despatch giving an interview with its correspondent and with President Harrison as follows: "The president is quoted as saying: 'I do not believe that individual disapprovements will control the convention at Minneapolis.' 'Were I disposed,' continued the president, 'to express how many disapprovements and subsequent discontents have occurred during my term the narrative would be interesting. I do not hesitate to say that certain things have happened that I feel deeply, especially when any one has been elected some of the great public measures that have been carried out or tried to place the credit upon others.'"

"Mr. President," the reporter asked, "in view of the recent publication do you now announce your candidacy for re-election?"

"The president replied with emphasis, 'I have never announced myself a candidate and do not now. I did not in 1888 on the occasion of the Chicago convention. The convention at Minneapolis will assemble and make its own action. If the people living in consideration the manner in which I have conducted the presidency, desire me, I presume they will signify their wishes. Meanwhile I have no, neither will I, proclaim my candidacy.'"

A Baine Delegation.

PORT WATKINS, N.Y., May 26.—The Republican congressional convention for the "Twelfth" district met in this city to-day and after a two hours wrangle ended in a row and a split. The Harrison forces withdrew leaving the Baine men in full possession of the hall. Delegates from this district were instructed to cast their ballots for James G. Baine, if there is any hope of his being nominated.

An Ohio Watersport.

NILES, O., May 25.—A watersporting party over Kinsman, a small village twelve miles north of Cincinnati, on the Pymatung river this morning, involving six persons and involving much excitement, ended in a row and a split. The Harrison forces withdrew leaving the Baine men in full possession of the hall. Delegates from this district were instructed to cast their ballots for James G. Baine, if there is any hope of his being nominated.

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Creeds in Danger.

CHEROKEE, COLO., May 26.—Creeds are in danger of being swept away. The meeting of the snow on the ranges has caused a great deal of trouble for the people. The Harrison forces withdrew leaving the Baine men in full possession of the hall. Delegates from this district were instructed to cast their ballots for James G. Baine, if there is any hope of his being nominated.

Coming Dr. Parkhurst's Way.

New York, May 26.—If there were any evidence needed to prove that Dr. Parkhurst has a vast section of the public in nearly every city with him and his cause against vice, to-night's public demonstration at Cooper Union would convince the most skeptical. The hall was packed to the doors, fully 3500 persons being in the body of the hall and nearly a thousand others on the platform. All classes and professions were to be seen, well clothed and well educated. The audience was the white of the city. The principal speakers were Rev. N. Z. Zale, Judge Arnold and Judge John Davis. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the actions of Dr. Parkhurst were adopted. Dr. Parkhurst was the last speaker of the evening. He received an ovation.

National Editorial Association.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—This was the day of the National Editorial Association convention and to-night the delegates left for their homes. When President Carpenter called the gathering to order, a number of amendments to the constitution and by-laws were presented. Only a few minor changes were made.

A New Railroad Incorporated.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—Articles of incorporation of the San Francisco and Great Salt Lake railroad were filed to-day by a group of capitalists. The new line, which will be 200 miles long, will connect San Francisco with the Great Salt Lake. The new line will be 200 miles long, will connect San Francisco with the Great Salt Lake.

The Xanthus Conference.

OMAHA, May 26.—The general conference of the Xanthus conference, which came to an end at 2:30 this afternoon after a session of twenty-six days, in that time involved legislation has been carried away and on a whole the work of the conference has been productive of much good. The most important question considered during this session was the report of the constitutional committee on the revision of the constitution and discipline. After four days this important matter was in the hands of the committee and no commission and committee was appointed before adjournment; nothing will be done toward revising the laws of the church before the next general conference in 1894.

The women's question, after a day's struggle, resulted in a victory for the ladies. Dr. Hamilton is the Moses who led the women out of the wilderness of obscurity. A parliamentary order was given, he ordered a resolution, which instead of putting the burden on the women, put it on the men. The resolution requires that in order to be considered a member of the church, a man must be recommended by the church, and a woman must be recommended by the church.

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SLIVER.

The Silver Question in the Front of the West.

NATIONAL SILVER CONVENTION.

In the Senate—The Silver Question Taken Up for Discussion Again—A Barring Speech by Senator Teller.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The second national silver convention, one of whose objects is the organization of a National Bimetallic association for the promotion of free bimetallic coinage in the United States, began in this city to-day and will be in session over to-morrow. The call of this convention was extended to all who favored the restoration of free bimetallic coinage in the United States and each congressional district was requested to send two delegates and each state and territory to send two additional delegates at large.

Various national organizations and other political organizations were invited to send one delegate. When Chairman A. J. Warner called the convention to order at noon, about 100 delegates were present from all parts of the United States. In his address Mr. Warner said that at the first national silver convention held at St. Louis in 1889, the national silver committee was appointed to conduct a campaign for the restoration of free bimetallic coinage. In the judgment of the committee the most effective way to accomplish this was to educate the people on the subject and to have them proceed to arrange for the passage of a silver coinage bill through the process of a national and by printing and circulating literature on the subject. Four years ago, at the silver convention the Democrats ignored the silver question. At the Chicago convention a platform was adopted by the Republicans, which was destructive as a declaration in favor of the restoration of silver as a money metal.

Mr. Harrison was elected president. The congress elected to the same year instead of referring silver to the constitutional amendment, the act of 1890. This was never accepted as a final measure by silver men anywhere. The congress elected in 1890, it was believed, was a step in the right direction. When the election results came in and the list of the present members of congress was made up, it was found that the silver men were in a minority. It would be possible to bring up a free coinage bill, a measure that was popular to that object. In the senate at this time the silver question was under discussion and a possibility that the passage of a free coinage bill would be a matter of time. The senate and the people were in a state of uncertainty. The money power in the United States was never more united than to-day. It has been determined by the silver men that the silver issue will be eliminated in the coming presidential campaign.

The gold commission have ignored both political parties. Action could only be taken through political action and political action primarily in this country is in the hands of the people and must be changed at the ballot box on election day. The silver men were deeply interested in the question, but they were not the only ones in favor of bimetalism. The cotton states, the corn states and wheat-growing states are interested. Where is the silver man? The cost of the depreciation of agricultural products is to be borne by hundreds of thousands. The increase in the value of silver in the industrial states than in the pure mining states. The depreciation of silver in 1890 must forever be stamped as the crime of the nineteenth century. The arguments of the silver men have never been answered. The gold men, however, and the press of the country to their aid. Social conventions, about to assemble, should be called upon to come squarely on the silver question. The people of this country should be called upon to decide the party that was against the free coinage of silver.

As the conclusion of Mr. Warner's address the convention arose and gave him three cheers.

John J. Morris of Indiana, was elected honorary chairman, Leo C. Francis of Washington, D. C., secretary and Henry Jones of Georgia, assistant secretary.

On taking the chair as temporary chairman, Mr. Morris said that in addition to the influence of silver bondholders the silver men had to contend with the gold men, bondholders and creditors of the east who were given them as unscrupulous treatment of 35 per cent on their investments since 1870. They had the largest share of the government bonds, the state, county, municipal and railroad bonds of the west and have a vast amount of money loaned to the people of the west and south on mortgages. This powerful creditor class, he said, was thoroughly organized and controlled every metropolitan paper in the United States. He did not favor an international money conference. In a monetary conference with the governments of Europe, England and Germany would insist upon maintaining the gold standard because they are the two greatest creditor nations of the world and sell American bonds. He contended that we are an American and said that we should not and maintain a distinct American money system, just as we maintain a distinct American and system.

The following committee was appointed: When the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock. On resuming George A. Wilson, Colorado; Benjamin Collins, Kansas; and John S. Jones, Kansas, and C. C. Jones, Washington, D. C.

When the convention resumed, after a recess Senator Stewart of Nevada called the session to order. He spoke of the proposed international conference, charging that its main purpose was to delay any action on the silver question. Mr. Stewart was followed by Representative Burrows of Michigan, John J. Morris of Indiana, Mr. Morris of New Jersey, and Mr. Baine of Maine.

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FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Encouraged by the vote yesterday by which the senate refused to refer its silver resolutions, Mr. Morgan to-day incited Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, to move to proceed to the consideration of his free coinage bill.

Mr. Stewart, acting on the suggestion thrown out by Mr. Morgan, moved to lay aside unfinished business and take up the order of business, No. 257, a bill to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion, and for other purposes. This was a bill introduced by him last December and placed on the calendar last February with an adverse report upon it from the committee of finance. It provides that the unit of value in the United States shall be a dollar of 25.8 grains of silver or of 25.8 grains of standard gold, and that any owner of gold or silver bullion may deposit in sums of not less than \$500 in any United States mint to be coined into standard coins without charge, and that the treasury should be authorized to issue gold and silver certificates therefor.

Mr. Morgan demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to take up this bill, and they were ordered. And in a sense hardly to be called a surprise, the yeas were carried, and the bill was placed on the calendar. The senate has now apparently entered upon a limited debate of silver free coinage.

General debate of Mr. Stewart's bill was then opened by Mr. Teller of Colorado. He severely commented on Mr. Sherman's statement in discussion of the silver question was a "waste of time." He admitted that the discussion of free coinage in the senate at this time might interfere with the international monetary conference. If it did there would be no man more responsible for it than the senator from Ohio, Mr. Sherman, who yesterday made a statement on the authority of some unknown senator that silver production would be quadrupled if free coinage were adopted, a statement which the senator from Iowa, Mr. Allison, characterized at the time as most absurd.

Mr. Sherman interrupting, said a senator had made this statement to him, but he (Mr. Sherman) did not doubt that it was some exaggeration in the nature of an exaggeration. It was a statement that there was a prospect for a large increase in the production of silver for a year and a half, and that the silver men would be able to obtain for it. He (Mr. Sherman) believed he should be able to show that the production of silver was increasing very rapidly in our own country, and also in other countries, and that there were great discoveries in the process of reducing silver cost and mining which very largely increased the quantity of the output and consequently lowered the price.

Mr. Teller said that if this statement had been made to the senator from Ohio by a senator in gross ignorance or in malicious mischief, it would be believed on this floor. He said that this statement had been put out to prejudice the nations of Europe. The production of silver was increasing in this country but to a slight extent only. It was increasing also in Australia, but in no other country. But on this point no man's word was more reliable than the Rocky mountains. The word to be received with so much weight was an European conference as that of the senator from Ohio—four years secretary of the treasury and for many years head of the finance committee and he suggested that Mr. Sherman owed it to himself and to the administration to explain that statement as a quantity production of silver was an exaggeration. Turning to the economic aspect of the question Mr. Teller contended that some consideration was due to the millions of farmers of the country who by law were put under disadvantage in two ways. By stimulating the manufacture of New England and the price of wheat and corn and the price of products. The farmers of New England were able to some extent to compete, but what could be said of the farmers of the west and south where there

were no manufactures at all. If their interests were to be looked after it must be by a change in the financial system of the country. It was time for the senate to stop and consider whether it had not entered upon a course of financial policy which would lead to the ruin and destruction of the very noblest element of American manhood.

At the close of Mr. Teller's speech the senate went into executive session and adjourned at 5:55 p. m.

The great consideration of the sundry civil bill was again resumed in the house to-day and amendments were adopted in committee of the whole prohibiting the opening on Sunday of the government exhibit at the World's Exposition.

Notice was given by Mr. Lynch (Dem.) of Wisconsin that a separate vote would be demanded on this amendment in the house.

Sixty thousand dollars was appropriated for a military post at Little Rock, Ark., and \$5000 for barracks at the Soldiers' Home, Marion, Ind.

Debate ensued over an amendment which was adopted, prohibiting any person holding a government office from receiving compensation for discharging the duties of any other office and limiting the fees of the clerk of the district or circuit courts to \$3,000 per year; of commissioners to \$1,500 and that no district attorney shall retain more than \$8,000 per year for his compensation and expenses. An amendment of Mr. Cummings of New York was adopted, providing that the act should not apply to the clerk or deputy clerk of the district or circuit courts of the southern district of New York. This precipitated a political debate, in which Mr. John D.avenport of New York was arraigned by Mr. Cummings of New York, Mr. Payne of New York defended Mr. Davenport. Without action on the measure the house adjourned until to-morrow.

A Reciprocity Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Formal proclamation was made by President Harrison of the establishment of reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary, the negotiations for which were completed some weeks ago as announced. The arrangements went into effect to-day and covers on the part of the United States free admission to this country of the articles named in section 2 of the tariff act of 1890, viz: coffee, tea, molasses, sugar and alcohols produced in Austria and on the part of the Austria-Hungary government the free admission into that country of all the articles or merchandise the product of the United States of America named in the commercial treaties which Austria-Hungary has celebrated with Germany and other nations on the terms stated in said treaties.

New Orleans' Street Cars Running.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.—The street car strike was settled by arbitration to-night. A committee composed of five from the labor conference and five from the railroad companies, with Mayor John Fitzpatrick as umpire, was in conference two hours and a half. According to the agreement the statu quo of May 18 is restored and none out union men are to be employed, excepting the few at work before that date. All cars will be operated to-morrow.

A Y. M. C. A. Out of Luck.

DENVER, May 26.—A special to The News from Leadville, says that Wisconsin's boot and shoe store, over which were the rooms of Young Men's Christian association, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss on building and goods \$20,000; insurance \$1.

Killed by a Street Car.

DENVER, May 26.—Captain C. O. Sussner, aged 45, a Grand Army man was run over by an electric car at Twentieth and Curtis this afternoon and killed. In jumping off a car going east he was struck by a west-bound car. He was from Danville.

Colorado Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Postmasters appointed: Colorado—Mrs. M. E. Leaver, E. C. C. Leaver, Montrose county; J. S. Robertson, Zuni; Powers county; William B. Zerkon, Canon City; Solomon J. Kroussip, Loveland.

The Cripple Creek Press Publishing company has been organized with \$20,000 capital stock and the incorporation papers were filed yesterday. The incorporators are J. Wilkes Moore, C. D. Hayes, C. B. Bentley and Riley Salcedo. The company shall publish The Morning Press, which will absorb The Miner. J. Wilkes Moore will be the managing editor and Hanson Moore the business manager. The paper will be a union sheet and will print telegraph despatches.

Chief Howe, of the Denver detective force, will send a man after Barry Lee, the fellow who gave himself up to the authorities Wednesday night. Lee is wanted for forgery as he stated, for sums amounting to about \$400.

Illustration showing a scene of the strike among miners at Coeur d'Alene.

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Without the aid of any intermediate power, the direct communication of the mind to the mind is the only way in which the human race can be united. The direct communication of the mind to the mind is the only way in which the human race can be united. The direct communication of the mind to the mind is the only way in which the human race can be united.

London, May 21.—A report that the British government had decided to send a large expedition to the North Pole, was received here today. The expedition is to be led by a certain Mr. [Name], and is to consist of a large number of men and dogs. The expedition is to be sent in the summer of 1904, and is to last for a year or more. The British government has decided to send a large expedition to the North Pole, was received here today.

Chicago, May 21.—The Chicago stock market was very active today, and the prices of the leading stocks were generally higher than yesterday. The market was very active today, and the prices of the leading stocks were generally higher than yesterday. The market was very active today, and the prices of the leading stocks were generally higher than yesterday.

Washington, May 21.—The Senate today passed a bill to amend the act relating to the collection of duties on imports. The bill was passed by a vote of 75 to 15. The bill was passed by a vote of 75 to 15. The bill was passed by a vote of 75 to 15.

St. Louis, May 21.—The St. Louis stock market was very active today, and the prices of the leading stocks were generally higher than yesterday. The market was very active today, and the prices of the leading stocks were generally higher than yesterday. The market was very active today, and the prices of the leading stocks were generally higher than yesterday.

San Francisco, May 21.—The San Francisco stock market was very active today, and the prices of the leading stocks were generally higher than yesterday. The market was very active today, and the prices of the leading stocks were generally higher than yesterday. The market was very active today, and the prices of the leading stocks were generally higher than yesterday.

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One of the most prominent events in the history of this community was a

The event of the week, then—the opening and dedication of a home—the first of its kind, so far as I know, in the country or the world—for the poor, the infirm, the superannuated members of highly intelligent and useful craft—affords another, and, what, but for the frequency of similar events, would be, a very impressive illustration of the present and increasing humane spirit of our time. For, whatever the faults of our people, or of modern civilization—and, certainly, am not blind to them—the disposition to relieve suffering, lessen pain, dispel ignorance, and comfort sorrow, has never before approximated its present comprehensiveness and earnestness. Nor is this disposition intent on helping on the near and the immediate, but, to the far and the strange as well; not only one people or race, but every people of every race and condition.

So much in passing; for it is not my purpose, however appropriate it might be, to dwell on this aspect or suggestion of the past week's occurrence. Quite as forcibly was attention called anew thereby to what it is hardly extravagant to term the most important of human arts. Not, of course, that many others do not take precedence of it in date of discovery and in ministeration to man's lower needs. So marvellous, indeed, the art of printing that its earliest and crudest beginnings presuppose a very considerable degree of intelligence and mechanical skill; while its present perfection could coexist only with a high order of mental development and the finest mechanical genius. Not only has no savage tribe ever known anything of letters, and much less of printing; but in the wonderful civilizations of Egypt, India, Greece and Rome, distinguished as was the literary element in each, nothing resembling it found place. Thus for more than fifteen centuries of Christian history, every book of whatever sort, and every document on whatever subject was written by hand; and was every figure, or picture, or image of hero or saint drawn and painted with a brush. The profession of scribe or sinner was large, in great demand, and not slightly remunerative. Comparatively modern, accordingly is the art of printing generally supposed to be; as, indeed, printing from movable types is. Sufficiency and well-nigh completeness it is also fancied to have sprung into being; whereas, like all great inventions, it was long in taking shape in the conceiving mind, and much

The exact date of the invention of movable metal types does not appear. Without some of the earliest documents, if not the very first, printed there-
fore have been preserved till now, for there were no collectors of rare and suggestive specimens of a sort like this, as in subsequent times. At any rate, according to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, the earliest case of any existing instrument thus printed is 1568; and occurs in two different editions of the same Papal indulgence of that year, a copy of which is now reserved in the library of A. Thorp in Germany. To this date therefore, as approximately exact, may be assigned this rare event; since it is hardly supposed that so stupendous an improvement in the art then exciting so great attention would not have been quickly appreciated and utilized.

No more is the place, or the author of this grand invention beyond dispute. The fact there have been many a similar

and, once again, the scientific comparison
 between prehistoric societies was that civil-
 ized type of civilization was not
 directly derived from primitive, but first
 developed into a local stock system
 and then been imagined. What the
 essence of these was, we know, is the same
 as the dawn of modern civilization. So some-
 times, concerning ancient history and social
 manifestations of the civilizing process
 in humanity, we find ourselves
 saying that it may be today, in
 this mood, we feel the force of one
 thing not by any means the only
 direct reason for thinking far
 otherwise. The ancient civilizations had
 next to no appliances for enlightening from
 history's ever-impressive lessons. Dis-
 coveries and inventions made by one
 generation or people frequently failed to
 reach another. Diffusion of intelligence,
 either for political or religious aims,
 through the masses, the medium of
 song, was the only way of communicating
 for preserving and transmitting any
 amount of history and tradition.

"And, what pleasures, refined, intense,
 never-fading, has the art of printing
 secured within the reach of universal
 humanity? Not purer, yet greater and
 more permanent pleasures, than the de-
 lights derivable from good literature
 than from any other source. Save religion;
 of which the former is indeed the argu-
 ment, the vehicle, and a ways the mighty
 ally. Not that it would depreciate the
 pleasant and rich satisfactions that flow
 from many another and sincere foun-
 tain. Literature needs no enology at the
 expense of any other good. Nature
 confers, from her picturesque meadow,
 to the sublime mountain, and the awful
 rocky, the noble painting of ancient
 and historic scene, of face divine, the
 arch, temple, cathedral, at once a
 perfect song and prayer; the ravishing
 harmony, rising as on ethereal waves;
 social relations, uniting men with each
 other, and sometimes starting with un-
 expected emotion, the exalting joys
 which no close atom of the scientific

Turner. How highly reeducational
 of the British art, as manifested
 in the current exhibitions. Yet how
 rough at the moment, and how suscep-
 tible of further development, this. The
 history and the education of the dis-
 cerning of painting, before the thought of
 a periodical publication apparently
 began upon this while in our
 a lack of governmental energies in
 the present and the future.

of way, so precious moment that this
fourth estate in modern civilization
should be combined by large intelli-
gence, profound conviction, humane pur-
pose, and wise methods! What cause
or gratitude that, pading the sad and
afflicted instances where it is not, it is so
large; so that its annals are adorned
with so noble names as Benjamin Fran-
klyn, Horace Greeley, and Lloyd Garrison,
not to mention any arduous; the living;
that its general tone is so pure and high,
and gradually becoming more so; and
that, theoretically, it sets before all who
serve in its ranks so lofty an idea of
duty. And when we are compelled to
go on in the opposite characteristics,
that we not do well to remember that
perhaps ourselves are not who y James
were; or, in that we have not a ways
grounded upon the sensational, the
uncertain, but have sometimes failed to
encourage the strong, pure, upward-
reaching, saying quite emphatically to
the consumer asks our favor. "We expect
the demand of you your best." Would
we, and all who have the interests of
humanity at heart, so thus, should we
have have to complain that any journals
of this time now, like the *Congress of Egypt*,
and their way into our homes knead-
ing, roughs, ceding whatsoever they
such? On the contrary, consecrated to
whatever is gracious and noble in litera-
ture, art, religion, what an implement
it will be every printing press, what a co-
operator will be every printer—worthy of
honor in the establishment of right,
business, truth and love—the veritable
kingdom of God—in the world.

Congress of Sarings, May 15, 1892

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Notes and Comments by the Rev. James H. Gregg.

Prof. J. G. Schurman, professor of philosophy in Cornell university, is well known to many of our readers through his works on ethics and evolution. He is a member of the Baptist church of Ithaca, N. Y. The following is the statement which he made on applying for membership, on the strength of which was unquestionably and unanimously received into the church:

DEAR FRIENDS:—I desire to make application for admission to membership in the church. During the five years of my association with Cornell, I have been a regular attendant of the university chapel, and at the same time sympathizing with its work, and occasionally attending your services. The new pursuits you have assumed have intensified my sympathies, while perception of the superior value of organization over unorganized Christian life has led me to step now take a positive duty. I have been uninfluenced by other considerations, among whom I may mention I desire to have my religious attitude unobscured, combined with the fact that I am in a position to dedicate, if without any notion of compulsion or compromise, my religion is a faith and a life. I agree with you in thinking and feeling that the way of revealed and realized Jesus of Nazareth is the highest ideal of humanity. As a result of a more cynical character, I am of the opinion that, though we use the same language, no two persons think precisely the same thoughts, nor indeed, any one person thinks exactly in his mental and moral life. It is no surprising, therefore, that I could have to confess to an expansion of thought and experience since, in early boyhood, I became a member of the Baptist Church—an expansion, I am free to say, that at one time threatened to dissolve a religious faith. But what limiting mind can deny the embrace of the Father Spirit? Where is God as Universal Father, and in His Church, His son, as the revelation of character to men. I recognize in the church an institution for the communion of the children of God, and an instrument for the promotion of goodness on the earth. I hold the Bible to be a guide to God, though I give a quick need for interpretation with every advance in knowledge, insight, and experience. My religious faith is as independent of historical criticism as it is of natural science. I regard conflicting theories with equal calmness and with equal indifference. I am a member of all the churches and organizations, never designated, which aim, each in its way, to express the spirit of Christ.

Saves The Christian Union: "Union Theological seminary has heretofore been conducted, as its name indicates, on a basis broad enough to include representatives of all schools in the Presbyterian church, from Dr. Shack, radical New School, to Dr. Briggs, radical New School. The present attempt to exclude New School men from the seminary will simply result in making it independent and evil broader. The way is open for it to become an evangelizing seminary instead of a merely Presbyterian seminary; the time is quite ripe for such an institution, and New York City is the place for it. The fact that the seminary gives to an Episcopalian a more arduous training, enabling the holder to 'take a year's study abroad, is a prophetic sign. If the "machine" shall attempt only to control the Union Theological seminary and silence Dr. Briggs, but not to control and silence those in the Presbyterian church who agree with him, it will be confronted either with a great exodus or a new division. It is very probable that the party of exclusion will follow its principles to that logical conclusion."

The Independent has lately been doing good work in giving varied and extensive information concerning foreign mission fields. Recently it effectively summarized this work, estimating that the Protestant churches in the United States and Europe have under their care 100 missionaries and 50,000 native workers, and that they expended in this work last year \$2,500,000. Of course the measure of a year's work by no means represents the cumulative power of the instrument of the last quarter of a century. Churches, colleges, schools, printing presses, Christian homes—all the multiplied and multiplying forces of society which have gained permanent hold in heathen lands must be taken into account when we measure the present power of the Christian church in conquering the world. The church has never so generally interested and so fully committed to this work as now. It has armed with its divine message nearly every land and has bidden everywhere that which has already begun to spring to a mighty harvest. Everywhere it is undermining false religions and opening the way for the truth. How can any one who has the spirit of Christ look on with indifference on this great, world-wide movement?

The Congregationalist publishes some interesting statistics concerning Harvard and Yale universities as sources of support for the Christian ministry. It appears that of the Harvard class of 1888, seven men are either in the ministry or theological seminaries, and of these two are Unitarians. In 1890, even in 1891, twenty-one intended to study the ministry, and of these last two Unitarians. The Year-Book shows there were in Congregational theological seminaries in 1889 eighteen students from Harvard and seventeen from Yale, in 1890 twenty-one from Harvard, eighteen from Yale, and in 1891 sixteen from Harvard and thirteen from Yale. These numbers are in either case large in proportion to the whole number of graduates, but, as the number of classical students in the academic departments of each university is about the same, it is of interest to note that in recent years Harvard has made larger contributions than Yale to the Congregational ministry.

The last Congregationalist contains an interesting article by Rev. Samuel W. Hoar, D. D., well known for his studies in sociology, on Sunday labor and the roads. He points out that on such days as the Boston and Albany and the Boston and Providence on about 5 per cent. of the employees work any appreciable part of Sunday. He says: "It is a mistake for a road to be running half its trains on Sunday and yet never call out half of its entire force."

Another writer who has given special attention to the subject writes: "Sunday road traffic can be for the most part taken away. This is the general opinion of practical railroad men as well as of sanitarians. Since this opinion is the fact that it has been adopted in the state of Connecticut from 1866 to the forenoon until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and reduced to a minimum during the remaining hours between sunrise and sunset. Such a reduction can be secured only by laws bearing upon all roads and framed in a reasonable fashion as to command public approval."

A Record Broken.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—The seventh annual championship contest for the Interstate Athletic Association of Pennsylvania was held at the Athletic grounds this noon. The record for throwing the mud hammer was broken by E. S. Hanna of Swarthmore, whose distance

FROM CGDEV TO C-CACO.

days here to re-

